



Highsted Knowledge Organiser

Subject Drama

Year 10 Term 1

What I need to know

- Key terminology for Section A of the Drama written exam paper.

Key Vocabulary

Audience configuration	Where the audience is positioned in relation to the performance space
Social context	Refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops
Performance space	The area within which the actor may move in full view of the audience
Theatrical conventions	
Stage directions	Part of the script of a play that tells the actors how they are to move or speak their lines

Student reference point

Component 1- Understanding drama

1hr 30 mins examination

Section A: Questions on original devised drama

Section B: Questions on scripted drama

Section C: Review questions on professional live theatre that you have seen.

Refer to your key word booklet to revise written exam terminology. Revise stage positions and roles within the theatre. You will be asked for definitions in Section A.

Upstage right	Upstage	Upstage left
Stage right	Centre Stage	Stage left
Downstage right	Downstage	Downstage Left

Challenge question

- Download past papers from the AQA website to practice Section A questions.

Suggested reading

- BBC Bitesize Revision Website.



Highsted Knowledge Organiser

Subject Drama

Year 10 Term 2

What I need to know

- The social, historical, political and cultural context of *Blood Brothers* by Willy Russel.

Key Vocabulary

Protagonist	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.
Theme	the subject of a performance, talk, piece of writing, exhibition, etc.; a topic.
Dramatic Irony	the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.
Tension	drives the drama and keeps an audience creating a climax in action.
Foreshadowing	be a warning or indication of a future event.

Student reference point

Learn Definitions

Context Information

Author: Willy Russell Brief Biography: Willy Russell was born in 1947 into a working-class family near Liverpool. He left school at the age of 15 without academic qualifications and became a hairdresser. By the age of 20, he felt the need to return to education and after leaving university, he became a teacher in his home city.

Social: There was a large gap between working and middle class in Britain during this time. The Johnstones and Lyons families are class stereotypes. Many working-class families struggled financially and to find work. There was also a class divide in education; this is shown when Mickey goes to secondary school and Edward attends a private boarding school. Margaret Thatcher: The first female Prime Minister in power during that time. She was responsible for lots of working-class people losing their jobs. During her time in power, unemployment rates were raised higher than ever before. She believed everyone can be successful if they work hard.

Marilyn Monroe: A famous Hollywood movie star from the 1950s who Mrs J is compared to. She is known for being glamorous, but also struggled with depression which led her to commit suicide (by painkillers).

Superstition: The audience is constantly reminded of this. The narrator asks us if superstition is to blame for boys' fate.

Class: Russell shows us the injustice of the class divide with the Johnstones and Lyons, as well as M and E. Related to education, opportunity and power.

Nature vs. Nurture: Splitting up the twins shows us how the environment can have a huge impact on life chances.

Relationship: The development and change in friendship between M, E, and Linda. The interaction between Mr and Mrs L, mother and son, and Mrs J and society.

Challenge question

Have you checked your key term organiser to see if you can recall the definitions without support or resources?

Suggested reading

- *Blood Brothers* by Willy Russell